

Publishers, { WM. S. DAMRELL  
{ HENRY UPHAM.

**A SINGLE FACT.**—In less than seven years, France had succeeded so entirely in obliterating all traces of the Scriptures in and about Paris—unknown as Bibles were in that city at a period preceding the Reign of Terror as fifty or more years ago—that many weeks the Committee of the Public Safety could not find a single copy, on which they might print a new edition.

All the angels in heaven were not able, by their united strength, to lift that burden once from the ground, which Christ bore upon his shoulders, yet, and bare it away.

Take away the knowledge of Christ, and Christians would be the most sad and melancholy beings in the world: again, let Christ manifest himself, and that the beams of his light into their souls, it will be as if they were the stake, in the flames, and shoot into the pangs of death, as men that divide the soil.—*Flavel.*



BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1846.

## Foreign Correspondence.

LETTERS FROM REV. PHARCELUS CHURCH.

NUMBER 1.

Ltd. 41° 51' N. Lon. 60° 20' W., July, 1846.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—On the night of the seventh of July, at half past ten o'clock, I left Rochester for this foreign tour. The evening had been spent in a meeting of many of the churches and pastors of our city, where appropriate addresses were delivered, and the object of the London Convention, which I go to attend, was commended to God in prayer. The savory influence of this meeting rested on my spirits through the night, as a sweet recollection to impart a hallowed impression to the dreams of my uneasy sleep and the reflections of my waking moments. Rochester has long been a place of great unanimity between the several denominations; but this interview served still more to strengthen and confirm this tendency among the people. May the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in London be equally favorable on the wider field of Protestant Christianity.

Not to intrude on the sanctuary of domestic life, so long a separation of a pastor from his flock, especially where it includes individuals whose sickness precludes the hope of meeting them again in this world, is to him, at least, an impressive event. How tender and solemn the pastoral ties! What a delightful anticipation is heaven and heavenly society!

The succeeding morning, though rainy, was followed by pure breezes and a bright sky, in the valley of the Mohawk. The fine effect of distant hills frowning upon a plain so beautifully variegated with new-mown meadows and ripening fields of grain, forest and cultivated fields, reminds one of our independence of foreign countries for the sublime and the beautiful in scenery. What spot can be conceived more lovely than this? My stay in New York was short but pleasant, abating the excessive heat. Even this was materially mitigated by the repeated luxury of a bath which was offered me in the house of my friends; a species of politeness that exceeds all others in a hot day. If there is one comfort more than another for which this city is to be envied, it is this suburban circulation of pure water through ten thousand iron veins and arteries, to refresh and invigorate its inhabitants. When will Boston go and do likewise?

I meet with many doubts and apprehensions concerning this London Convention for harmonizing the Protestant denominations. One thinks it an evil that infant baptism cannot be discussed in it; another, that the question of Church and State ought not to be excluded from its arena; while another fears it may be a trap to decoy our denomination into sanctioning the errors of pseudo-baptism. Thus a general suspicion seems to prevail on the subject, and all apprehend, what I fear myself, that the good will not equal the hopes of its friends. To all this I have but one answer—we have tried controversy for three hundred years, and have filled the world with our books, and yet the Protestant sects have neither convinced each other nor been convinced, nor indeed has there been a material change in the strength of the parties. Their prejudices on all lands have been confirmed, and meet with so many hostile passions that it cannot take effect except to a very limited extent. Is it not the part of wisdom, therefore, to try some other expedient? Who can tell what may be done by meeting each other on the basis of the things wherein we agree, toward softening down the asperity of our differences, and preparing each sect to correct its own creed by those things wherein others are superior to it? Can there be any danger of lifting into greater relative prominence the errors of our agreement? Alas! controversy has hitherto forced the points of our difference into the occupancy of the whole field.

And in answer to the other proposed question, what is this Convention expected to do? It is sufficient to say, that its object is to ascertain what can be done. The Christian church, on the subject of union, is feeling her way toward light through a dark and dubious region. And what God may do for us, in answer to earnest prayer and honest endeavor, we cannot foresee. To those who ask, do you mean to give up your position as a Baptist, it is sufficient to reply, this is no part of the conditions required by this Convention, more than it is required in the Temperance, Tract and other societies in which the denominations are united. I do not go there to break up any ecclesiastical connections, in order to join a union denomination made up of the broken fragments of the several sects. We have sects enough already, and a new one would be no cure of the evil. I expect to appear there as a Baptist, to work, and think, and act, and vote in that capacity, and no other. I do not go to discuss the points of our difference, it is true, and I have yet to learn that we are called on to do it on all our occasions of intercourse with other denominations. Do we visit them, or exchange pulpits with them, for the purpose of urging our points of difference? So, I suppose, this Convention is a place in which our points of difference will, for the time being, be laid aside, without, however, forfeiting the privilege of contending for them on all suitable occasions and by all consistent means. Those, therefore, who object to the Convention because they would not be allowed to plead in it against infant baptism, Church and State, or any other question of difference, might with the same propriety object to all social intercourse with persons of another denomination.

But it is useless to reason. This Evangelical Alliance movement is the birth of time, the offspring of God's eternal decrees. The causes producing it never before existed on an equal extent, and now that it exists, the Baptists are the last to stand aloof. If we have the truth on the points of our difference, as we profess, there is no danger of allying prejudice, and thus paving the way for the triumph of reason and argument. Those who really have the truth have least to fear from such a movement. Let us meet our brethren of other denominations on all consistent and on all tenable grounds, to do what we can to realize the answer of our Savior's prayer, that we may all be one. With all these doubts and difficulties on the subject of the Evangelical Alliance, I was treated with great kindness and consideration by the New York brethren with whom I met, and have reason to speak with gratitude of the good wishes for me in this voyage to England. They are a noble and generous band of Christians. I was particularly interested in the candor with which Dr. Cone treated the subject.

On the 11th inst., at noon, we were taken in tow by the steamer, and those on board separated from those who were left behind, amid bursts of impassioned affection, especially among the Irish portion of our company. The family ties between that people are of impassioned tenderness, as the fond kiss, the full embrace, the grating tears and long, lingering look between the parting, this day have borne witness. But there was one present of

my most honored friends, who returned in the steamer with a heart, and leaving on shore his wife whose heart was still sadder, because their eldest son was on board for his first voyage before the mast. In a twinkling, this young aspirant for the honors of Neptune's court, was metamorphosed from a gentleman into a tar, with lemp trousers, sailors' jacket, glossed hair and beginning for the first time to pull the ropes. He felt the gloom of his situation in parting from his friends, though about to realize his long-cherished desire of going to sea. I need not, I cannot record the reflections which, as a father, this scene supplied. Who knows how soon I may be the actor in a similar scene? And yet, the calling is honorable, and highly important to the interests of mankind. But we prefer our children not to incur its perils and temptations. The seafaring men on board this ship express their regret that they ever went to sea. But the yoke is upon them, and they cannot throw it off. The steamer is gone, our sails are set, night is drawing its curtains around us, and the shore of my native land is lying away from the view.

And now away upon the sea,  
The sails were filled, and the light winds blew,  
As glad to waft me from my native home;  
And fast the white sails faded from my view,  
And soon were lost in circumambient foam.

Adieu, adieu! my native shore!  
Fades o'er the waters blue;  
The night winds sigh, the breakers roar,  
And shrieks the wild sea-monster.

A Sabbath at sea, especially in company so quiet and respectful as that into which it was my fortune to fall, is not an unpleasant nor unprofitable occasion. All is calm and quiet around me, and nothing is seen or heard to offend the devotions of a devout spirit. It is with me a day of reading and meditation in my room, such as I have rarely enjoyed for many years. The pulpit, I am satisfied, proves a snare to many who enter it. They acquire the habit of living for the public eye rather than the eye of God, and their sermons and prayers do not in all cases re-act an influence for the sanctification of their own spirits. Is this too much to say in view of all that appears in our great annual meetings? I love ministers and the ministry, and would touch lightly upon their faults. Perhaps an occasional seclusion from public life, provided it were profitably occupied in the examination of themselves, and the review of their own motives and labors, would prepare them to return to their people, not only with renovated health, but with higher spiritual attainments, that their profiting may appear unto all. Perhaps they would learn to tread more lightly upon each other's faults, and to treat each other with greater consideration before the public. The advice that Homer's heroes give to the men fighting under them, to *revere one another in battle*, would well apply to those who are fighting together the battles of the Lord. The more they reverence each other, the more the world will reverence them, and the greater will be their individual strength for their work. But when they treat each other with unbecoming and doubtful insinuations, when imperfections are magnified and made conspicuous, instead of being covered with the mantle of charity, what can be expected but discontent and defeat to their own ranks? Let them reverence one another, if they would increase their stock of courage and power as individuals. Some facts have lately come to my knowledge of a secret confederacy for estimating the gifts of some of our most deserving pastors, in which ministers themselves had a share, that very much pained my heart. Is the hard-earned reputation of a long and laborious life to be made the foot-ball of wifions, the interest and the designing, to be tossed to and fro at their pleasure? O that from this deep sea, I had the power to make my voice heard among the leaders of the thousand of Israel, calling upon them to obey, not Homer, but him who said, 'My little children, love one another.'

In addition to self-examination and retrospection, what a charm does a Sabbath at sea derive from the visible expanse around! How solemn, how sublime this expanse of ocean, whose deeps waters border the view, and seem to sustain the blue arch of heaven! It is full of music, of poetry, and of theology. Characters as diverse as the inspired Psalmist and the profane poet, have felt the magic of 'this great and wide sea, wherein are creeping things innumerable, both small and great beasts.'

'Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form  
Glasses itself in tempests; in all time,  
Calms or convulsions, joys or grief, or storm,  
Feeling the pole, or in the torrid cloud-bearing,  
Boundless, endless and sublime—  
The image of thy Maker in the frame  
Of vastness—even from out thy slime  
The monsters of the deep are made; each zone  
Obey thee; thou great God, thou Dromedary, alone!  
Obeys thee; thou great God, thou Dromedary, alone!

Yours, truly,  
P. C.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Little Falls, August 17th, 1846.

The great thoroughfare connecting New York from its extreme western boundary with Boston, marks a wonderful advance on the past. The results of these greatly increased facilities for travelling, are perceptible all along this extended line of railroad, stretching unbroken almost 600 miles, in the enlarged activity, enterprise, intelligence and wealth of the people. Thriving and rapidly improving villages, a rich and beautiful country, greet the eye on most of the way along this route.

As you approach Albany, on the Western road from Boston, on a clear day, such as was that on which we last reached it, you are struck even after passing through the wild scenery of Berkshire, with the long ridge of the Catskill Mountains, their blue cap summits, rising above each other in the distance, sleeping there in all their quiet majesty, as they have done from the beginning. Not far from their Eastern base, rolls on one of the finest rivers in America, affording a desirable highway for commerce, and for the traveller. The sight of sloops dots the prospect all along this river, and noble steamers plunge their way as fearlessly as on broad ocean, as far up as Albany, and even Troy, 160 miles from New York.

The New England reader who has never travelled much in this direction, will not be likely to realize how dense and teeming is the population on the Hudson. The two towns above named, Albany and Troy, have a population, the former of nearly one hundred thousand inhabitants, and the latter only six miles distant, not far from thirty thousand. But a few miles North of Troy, and in fact almost connected with it, are the large villages of Lansingburg and Waterford, the first on the East and the other on the West side of the river. A railroad connects Troy and Greenbush, the terminus on the East side of the Hudson; another connects Albany on the West side of the river with Schenectady, where connects the Utica road westward; another connects Troy and Schenectady running along near Cohoes, and a beautiful portion of the valley of the Mohawk; another connects Troy and Saratoga Springs, and another, via Schenectady, connects Albany and the same place.

In all this region the Baptists are numerous and prosperous, though bowing now and then, where the prevalence of spiritual death. The earth is now yielding here an abundant harvest, which the husbandmen are industriously collecting, but the religious harvest, from the fowens of sheaves gathered in, appears for sometime to have been small. There is an abundance of sowing in the fields of nature, and little doubt is manifested in reference to the literal faithfulness

of Him who hath set his bow in the clouds, even thought, and is designed to awaken thought, and to effect positive good, is overlooked; there is no taste for such writing or such thinking. People want facts and expressions of emotion—not ideas and trains of thought. There are some, it is true, of a different character, but the prevalent taste is such as we have described.

We regard this as an evil. And it is an evil which preachers have to encounter, as well as writers for the press. Sermons must be entertaining. Whether they are rich in thought and instruction, or pure in doctrine and in style, is of small importance compared with the requisition that they be brilliant, animating, and pleasing. We appeal to our readers, if in their own judgment, they have not indulged too freely this disposition to be entertained. Ought we not to cultivate a taste for more solid instruction—for didactic reading and 'Pauline preaching'? Is it not a shame to an intelligent, immortal thinker, that nothing can detain him over a reading journal, or attract him to the house of God, but amusement for the fancy, food for the imagination, mere confectary for a soul that is losing its vitality and dying, for want of the bread of life?

On the other hand, it must be confessed, that writers and preachers do not always recognize sufficiently the prevailing taste, to gain that access to the mind which is essential to the attainment of their object. Some are unparadoxically dry and didactic. Their thoughts want spirit and life. The most profound reasonings and the most solid arguments can be presented in a glowing and earnest style, and with so much perspective and point, that while they are instructive they shall be attractive. Every preacher and every writer for the press should call his whole soul in his subject and trait of thought; he will then find little difficulty in infusing somewhat of the earnestness of his own spirit into his hearer or reader. At the same time, all amusement is not to be discarded. The mind wants relaxation, occasionally; and veracity, especially in newspaper writers, is very desirable. But let us remember that good substantial food is as necessary to the health of the mind as to the health of the body; and in the care of the immortal, commodities should not be used in a larger proportion than in the care of the mortal.

Visitors have often described the beauties of Lake George, but who has ever yet done justice to those of Saratoga? To us, and we see not why it may not be so to others, it is one of the finest sheets of water that we ever looked upon. It is mostly, and especially on the East, surrounded by a richly cultivated and delightful country. It has to itself a distinguished mountain promontory, giving a fine relief to its scenery, jutting out some little distance into the water, on which our boys find once clambered, and which still retains its name for classical but distinctive name—the Snake Hill.

Saratoga Lake is nine miles in length, and at some points, is three miles in width. It is just large enough, and to our mind is the model of a lake. It abounds in fish, one of which we saw—a fine bass weighing about five pounds. More than all, it has now a steamboat! breaking daily the surface of its gentle waters. On the Eastern border of the lake is a celebrated sulphur spring, from which back to our earliest recollection we drank, as it bubbled up through a rude tub that had been placed over it. Now it has been deepened and dug and carefully and tastefully fitted up. An elegant hotel of four stories, stands near it, as also a bath-house, while the grounds around it and the beautifully shaded ravine, have been laid out in delightful walks. Here come the refreshing breezes from the lake, and here daily lands the steamer, with its passengers from Saratoga Springs, situated but four miles from the other extremity of these waters. A grandfather who died but five years since uttered the prediction that such things would come to pass—that strange though it might be, as the first sight of the steam car passing through the land, a steam boat would disturb the sleeping waters of the Saratoga; yet should not live to see it, but others would see it. How true; his own eyes were not permitted to see it, but the eyes of his surviving widow and of a numerous posterity now daily look upon the scene.

Closing our sight on these scenes we were permitted to pursue our journey through Schenectady where we enjoyed a pleasant interview with our brother, the Baptist Bishop of this ancient town, and editor of the Antiquarian, an excellent periodical up the valley of the Mohawk, fertile in soil, and interesting in its scenery as ever, to this highly rocky, romantic, and to us, from the endeared associations here of five years of pastoral labor, most delightful town. Many changes and improvements have taken place since we left. The immense water power of the place is furnishing great facilities for manufacturing, is coming to be employed. Several large substantial buildings have been erected for that object, and are now sending out the hum of industry. The population of the place has much increased. An elegant building has been finished, the grounds around it finely laid out, and a flourishing Academy is now in operation.

The pen of a painter has never been put in adequate requisition to describe the romantic beauties of the scenery around Little Falls. All along the Mohawk Valley from Schenectady to Oriskany, is classic ground on which lies the scene of Brant's and Herkimer's history. The voluminous work of the late Col. Stone, has already made the name of Brant immortal among the Indian heroes of this country.

We found at this place a temporary home with an old friend to whom as a temporary, a hundred ties bind us. Many hands and hearts were open to receive us, and we could not have believed that so large a place in memory and affection had been given us in the unworthiness and imperfection of our first labors here in the 'ministry of reconciliation.' The excellent pastor, Rev. E. S. Davis, having left with his feeble and afflicted companion on Saturday evening, it devolved on us, unexpectedly indeed, to preach through the day to the same people, and from the same place as in years past; and in the evening we were permitted to mingle with the brethren in the ever hallowed scenes of the prayer meeting. Altogether it was to us a season of religious banqueting, and cannot soon be forgotten. Our prayer shall never cease to be, that God will here come Zion, build up her waste places and make her like Eden, like the garden of the Lord.

Our way is now to Hamilton, whence we hope to give our readers an account of the interesting services to be held there the present week.

## TO BE ENTERTAINED.

This is a reading age, and the Americans are a reading people, but how few read for any other object than to be entertained. The newspapers which circulate most widely—for which people subscribe and pay most readily—are those whose principal aim is the mere amusement of the reader; and even those which claim to be serious, elevating, and permanently valuable—the leading religious journals—most utterly fail of support unless they are eminently entertaining. Their selections, to a large extent, must be thrilling narratives, touching stories, and pleasing anecdotes; their editors and correspondents have been the ability and make the effort to be novel and racy—brilliant and sparkling. No mere abstractions—no patient investigations—no profound reasonings or logical deductions—should fill up the measure of their columns, but they must be skilful in novel painting—in describing, sketching, and story-telling—in making the 'recount courteous' and the 'sacred honor' and in all sorts of harmless effusions. The demand of the age is becoming painfully exorbitant. All men are becoming superficial. Our most sensible essays and valuable editorials are

passed over without being read. That which requires thought, and is designed to awaken thought, and to effect positive good, is overlooked; there is no taste for such writing or such thinking. People want facts and expressions of emotion—not ideas and trains of thought. There are some, it is true, of a different character, but the prevalent taste is such as we have described.

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## COMMENCEMENT AT BURLINGTON.

The University of Vermont, located in Burlington, held its anniversary during the last week. They commenced on Monday evening, by an address before the Society of Inquiry, by Rev. E. L. Carpenter, of Littleton, N. H. It was said to be a labored and rather abstruse production, on the Evidences of Christianity, which a few minds would follow, but dry to the mass. On Tuesday, at the hour of eleven, an oration was given before the Alumni, by James Forsyth, Esq., of the legal profession, of Troy, N. Y., on the prospects, privileges and duties of that profession. We arrived too late to hear it. The poet, Alexander H. Mann, Esq. of Rochester, N. Y., of the editorial corps, did not appear, but was appointed for another year. In the afternoon, the Literary Societies were addressed by Rev. J. T. Headley, of New York, of whose writings you gave a beautiful extract in your last paper. It was an able, manly, eloquent production, on the one progressive principle of the world, that of self-government, or the democratic principle. A large audience were in attendance, which spoke well for the literary taste of Burlington and vicinity.

We have sometimes seen with pain, a negro assembly, to listen to the very elaborate and beautiful addresses of distinguished gentlemen from abroad—the cream of commencement exercises—while a motley crowd would rush in to hear the students on the following day, who cannot be expected to produce near as valuable matters. It was also the most intelligent cultivated assembly I ever saw. The very atmosphere was fragrant with the perfume of literature and science. He said the world appeared very differently to two distinct classes of persons. To the outward man, who took for his criterion of judging of the world's progress, the bustling activity of the age, who looked upon our steamboats, railroads, and telegraphs, the world would appear to be in the highest degree of progress—progress to the man of books, who looked through another medium, it would seem to move very tardily in any real progression. The money-lenders and commercial men, who placed the advancement of the world, in so many *hogsheads of molasses*, would take a world-wide different view of the whole subject, from the man of letters, painting, sculpture, &c. A sonnet of Wordsworth, would sound very oddly beside a noisy and boasting report of some modern railroad company. The one would regard the slow-paced movements of the world, like the monotonous tread of an old mill-horse, while the other would think it was taking incredible leaps toward the zenith of perfection. If it were now a disputed point whether the world was really improving or not, how long would it take to reach an intellectual and religious millennium!

But amid all this jarring discord, there has been one steady onward progress, in the great democratic principle of self-government, in the high estimation of the personal worth of man as a man. Nearly all Europe had been kept in ignorance of it. While the declaration of an inhabitant of ancient Rome, 'I am a Roman citizen,' would protect him from abuse and injury in other lands, his own personal worth, Christ first advocated this revolutionary sentiment, and in so doing he did more to advance the world than if he had been proclaimed king of the universe. He taught that there was nothing which man could not do. With a correct view of his own personal worth, the beggar was greater than the High Priest of Israel. First, religious liberty was known and appreciated, then civil liberty, but gradually submission was carried too far, till liberty of conscience was invaded, in temporal matters, and then in spiritual. He then alluded briefly to the different heresies which arose till the 13th century. He then introduced Luther, and remarked that the times made Luther, and not Luther the times. When great men were demanded, they were had. The world walked up to their reformations, and not their reformations to the world. The English Revolution brought out this principle, more distinctly still. A changing figure was here introduced, of an eagle, confined, till his eyes were lustreless, his spirit broken, and his head drooping. But the wild cry of some free eagle from the mountain crag, would infuse new life and a love of freedom, under whose influence it was aroused and might, perchance, break its fetters and fly away, and join its companion in its native home. The declaration of our independence was this shrill cry of the free eagle. It operated like a charm upon the world. Poland, Italy, Ireland and France were roused to attempt their freedom, but the last only succeeded, and that but partially. The French Revolution was an episode in the world's history. It undertook to accomplish a reform by the laying on of hands, and failed in a great degree. Unlucky man was no longer a cypher. In England the slave was no longer a cypher. In England the progress in the Emancipation Act, Reform bill and Universal Suffrage. He took a rapid survey of it in other European powers. We had seen and felt its in-

fluence in our popular government of seventy years. It seemed to be the eternal yearning of God to develop a great principle. Though spit upon, hunted and chased, it still lives. He thought its tendency in our land was toward an alliance—a want of reverence for law, and respect for Constitution. (This was understood to be an allusion to the anti-slavery excitement.) The Christian scholar would save the world. It was a wonder to see a government springing into existence, and controlled by the popular will during the short space of seventy years, which time was employed by some old countries in building a church.

The oration was highly spoken and evidently gave great satisfaction. The societies then held a meeting, at which Richard Hampton Vose, of Augusta, Me., was appointed Orator next year, and Rev. O. W. R. Peabody, of Burlington, Poet. I ought to have said that Mr. Headley had travelled extensively in Europe, and is a man of letters. He is the author of 'Napoleon and his Marshals,' which is said to be popular.

The exhibition of the Junior Class took place in the evening. The house was a perfect jam. We simply looked in, and returned to our lodgings.

The exercises on the following day were interesting. The number of the graduating class was 21. The pieces were quite diversified in subject, manifested considerable independent thought, and originality—in those respects, far exceeded last year, and exhibited a good degree of graceful elocution. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on several persons whose names we have not, D. D. on Rev. Amasa Chandler, of Massachusetts, and L. L. D. on Prof. Henry Reed, of some college in Pennsylvania. A company of 114 literary gentlemen were bountifully supplied with lemonade, and sat down to a good dinner at the 'American Hotel,' after a blessing had been invoked by Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, of Connecticut. At the close of the dinner, the whole number joined in singing.

'From all who dwell below the skies,  
Let Creator's praise arise.'

The long room was full of melody, and the effect was exceedingly happy and soothing. The day was exceedingly hot, and the thermometer stood at 84. Gov. Slade was in attendance, who, by the way, designed to visit the State for Ohio. The University is in a flourishing condition. It has about 100 students, an able President, (Dr. Wheeler), and seven professors.

On commencement evening, Mr. J. N. Pomeroy and lady, a gentleman of liberal education and great wealth, had a levee, and welcomed a very large number of ladies and gentlemen distinguished for learning, politeness of manners, and respectability of appearance. A more refined, accomplished, fashionable, educated company cannot be collected in the White House, in Washington. The spacious parlors, the kind reception extended to all the guests, the social, innocent merriment that reigned among all, the grateful dessert and beverage constantly passed, the mellow music of the piano, accompanied by the human voice, the large and variegated garden, adorned, filled with shrubbery, fruit trees, lighted with lamps, shrubbery sending forth its delicious fragrance, grass-plots, and parterres of flowers, separated by winding alleys of gravel, the fountain of water, a *la mode* Croton water, and the charming galaxy of female intelligence, beauty, and refinement, all conspired to render it a season of intense interest.

'A feast of reason, and a flow of soul.'

## CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAPE.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—It is not often your many readers find an article in their paper, headed 'Correspondence from the Cape.' It is presumed by the writer of these lines, that no further notice is necessary to induce them, at least to give this notice a perusal. If you were to take a map of New England, and look for the coast of Massachusetts, you would find a point of land extending far into the sea. You follow its course for some 30 miles, and you will find it gradually curves toward the land. Just in the bend of the cape, similar to the curve made by the elbow, on Boston bay-side about one half mile from the shore, you will find the present abode of your correspondent. Do not think, gentle reader, that it is all sand and coral; but that these are very useful articles. If you could but see our large fields of corn which promise to yield some 50, 100, and 200 bushels, you might lose some of your preconceived opinions of our sunny regions. From this point the cape extends some 30 miles north, and embraces the towns of Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro, and Provincetown. There is no Baptist church below Orleans. A small church was constituted in Wellfleet some twelve years ago, but for some cause is now extinct. I learn, however, that some of its members imbibed the idea of too many in our churches at the present day, that because they have true faith, their cause can prosper without hands. Let their end and teach us the fact—the truth is only advanced in the diligent use of the means that God hath put within our reach. In Provincetown, there are a number of members of Baptist churches, but there is no Baptist church within 30 miles. It is a large and flourishing town, greatly enriched with the products of the sea. Why do not some of our brethren that wish to enjoy the sea breeze for a few weeks, visit that place; it may be God will find them work there.

The Methodists have been holding their annual 'Camp Meeting' in Eastham, at what is called 'Millennial Grove'; and, as some of these tents were designated by the name of the streets on which the Methodist churches in your city, are located, it may not be uninteresting to many of your city readers to have a short account of it. It commenced on Tuesday, last week. Many were present from the 'city' as usual; nothing worthy of note occurred until Friday. Father Bates, as he is called, preached a sermon on Thursday, however, which occasioned some talk among the by-standers. His text was this—'Christ the power of God.' In speaking of the power of the grace of Christ to keep the soul, he remarked, that many make great exertions to keep religion, but say, if you have God's religion, it will keep you. I mention this, on account of the pleasing evidence it affords, that our Methodist brethren are becoming more sound in their doctrinal views, and the idea that Christ will eventually lose any of the purchase of his own blood, is fast being ground among their most intelligent and experienced preachers.

On Friday, there presented himself at the altar for prayers, a man whose appearance near 70 years of age. At the close of the first session of prayer, he arose and stated to the satisfaction of many present, that he had been a member of the Congregational church in Wellfleet, for twenty years, and a deacon, twelve years. During all this time, he confessed that he was a stranger to divine grace—never knew what religion was. For a few years past he had been tormented in mind on account of his situation, but from fear of persecution he had remained where he was. It did a truth appear that the Spirit of God had taken him in hand. Whether he found that peace of mind which he so much desired, I am unable to say. The scene as it passed before me, led to a serious contemplation of the results of wrong teaching. Was he not in youth, taught to consider that much had been done for him?—was not the hymn sung chanted in his ear, that much was done for him in infancy, thereby recommending him to the favor of God. Who can tell the amount of evil following such a course?

The Camp Meeting is now closed. It is thought that some have a truth found peace in believing.

The Barnstable Baptist Association will hold its annual meeting at Hyannis, the last Wednesday in this month. With much affection,  
Yours, truly,  
T. W. O.

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## ANNIVERSARIES AT NEWTON.

The address before the Knowles Rhetorical Society, on Tuesday evening, August 18, was delivered by Prof. Shepard, of Bangor Theological Institution. It was a rich repast, replete with sound views and judicious criticism, made interesting and instructive by pertinent illustrations and practical reflections. He commenced by calling our attention to Paul and Demosthenes, the one the master of sacred and the other of secular eloquence, whom he compared and contrasted both as to their characters and efforts. He then glanced at those advantages which are peculiar to both kinds of eloquence, and which have given first to one, and then to the other, the ascendancy. He called up before our eyes, such men as William Bates, the Cicero, Richard Baxter, the Demosthenes, Isaac Barrow, the Plato, and John Bunyan, the dramatist of the pulpit, and then, in rapid succession, in the opposite gallery, he caused to rise Lord Chatham, and Burke, and Sheridan, and Fox and Pitt, men unequalled except by one another! His remarks upon their characteristic style and manner were just, forcible and instructive, indicating that he had studied them with profit, and others might do the same.

He then came to the main object of his address, which was to consider some of those qualities of secular eloquence which the gospel minister might cultivate with great benefit; and he illustrated and confirmed each point by a frequent reference to the great Grecian master, and others above named.

The first quality he noticed was, that business-like manner in which the secular orator undertakes and performs his work, so different from the dull and formal manner of many preachers. He dwelt upon those peculiarities of style which have distinguished the greatest secular orators, and paid a high compliment to him of whom New England might well feel proud, 'who, when asked how he had reached so great a simplicity of diction, replied, 'I have been employed for twenty years in casting off words.' He gave a deserved rebuke to the practice so common among some, of clothing their ideas—if indeed they have any, which needs other evidence than their words—in language so high that none can comprehend it. Such was not the style of Demosthenes, nor of Burke, nor of Paul, nor of Whitfield. Along here he made some discriminating remarks concerning the style of Melville, and Chalmers, and other such, which we have often felt to be deserved. Those men have their place and their power, but not in the highest rank.

He also urged the necessity of a deep earnestness of manner, and noticed the folly of those men who expected the people to endure their prosy productions, because they were intrinsically good, warning us that if we trusted our success upon such efforts, some empty-headed declaimer on the other side of the way would empty our house, and leave us to discourse wisdom to empty ears. He would not advocate a wild declamation, yet he insisted that declamation had done much toward achieving those exploits of persuasion which marked the career of Demosthenes and the greatest preachers of any age.

He recommended that kind of personal address which abounds in secular oratory, subject, of course, to judicious modifications. He drew a most striking contrast between a passage of Cook's speech against Sir Walter Raleigh, in which he descended to the most bitter invective and personal abuse, and the more noble though not less direct manner in which the prophet reprobated the royal sinner of his great iniquities. But we cannot dwell. Our remarks are scattered, leaving unfortunately left the notes which we took at the time. Perhaps we have said sufficient to indicate how much we have omitted. We earnestly desire the privilege of pursuing the address in print. Its whole structure and composition, as well as delivery, were a most happy illustration of the sentiments it incited. It commanded the closest attention from a large and select audience, till the last sentence was completed. He spoke about one hour and fifteen minutes.

## Exercises of the graduating class on Wednesday.

The day was cool, and the house was not crowded, thus giving us the most favorable opportunity to enjoy the occasion. The class numbered only seven, of whom one (Mr. Newhall) was unable to speak, on account of sickness, which prevented his pursuing his studies the past term; and another, we judged from appearances, failed at the last moment on his own responsibility, imitating some of his superiors. The essays were good, and generally were delivered well, although there was nothing very impressive and striking in any of them. The theological essay was an able production, but would probably have made a better impression had the writer left it in the hands of a prompter. No student can do as well, or make so favorable an impression, when obliged to pause, hesitate, and then take out his manuscript and find his place. All danger of such a dilemma should be avoided. We could have wished for a little clearer and stronger manifestation of deep religious feeling in some of the pieces. Nor could we avoid the conclusion that a mistake common to young men had been committed by some of them, that of being more careful for figures of speech and pretty sentences, than simple ideas.

But we do not like to criticize the efforts on such occasions. Well do we know how hard it is to prepare and deliver an address ten minutes long, before an audience which have come there not to be instructed, or persuaded, or benefited, but to see how well or how poorly the young men appear. We firmly believe no young man ought to be judged by his attempts on such an occasion. We believe the brethren who have young men, and will do good, if they can meet such churches who will enter the work with them in a becoming manner.

Mr. Trowbridge and his choir performed the music in their usual happy, chaste and appropriate style. We could almost as well, on such occasions, dispense with Dr. Sears as with them. The exercises at Newton this year were not as numerous and various, and we think not as interesting, as in some former years. Very many of the friends and Alumni were absent. The address before two societies failed, which produced great disappointment, not to say vexation. Such failures are becoming more frequent. Newton is not the only sufferer. Let such men take heed lest they establish, in the habit, at least the reputation, of failing. We believe no man ought to accept such an appointment, unless he believes he can, and is determined to, merit it. And then he is solemnly bound to subordinate all other engagements and duties to this, absolute necessities alone excepted.

Yet still we love Newton, and never return to her delightful retreats without being refreshed

and benefited. Our only anxiety now is that the churches generally may return to a more consistent piety, and feel more deeply the worth of souls, the importance of the ministry, and the necessity of their right preparation for the great work. We could not avoid the conviction that the general decline of piety in the churches had cast a gloom, not to say a pining effect, over the Institution and the anniversary exercises. Let any who may complain, turn their accusations against themselves.



et to enter her halls, and that the branches also will find themselves in the predicament of the members, when they rebelled against the stomach, and each resolved to withhold further contribution to its support and support. There is a mutual dependence in the different parts of our system, and if one part suffers, the other parts suffer with it. It is greatly to be feared, that the peculiar relation of the University to the State, and its remote relation to State policy, may prejudice the interests of education, if they do not kill our Alma Mater before its time.

G. W. H.

## ANNIVERSARY AT NEW HAMPTON.

Messrs. Editors.—Having just returned from the exercises of this interesting occasion, I hasten to forward you a brief account, which, at this late hour, must indeed be very imperfect.

The exercises of the Examination commenced on Monday afternoon, and continued, in the order noticed by the Report of the Committee below, until Thursday evening. The Committee were judiciously selected, and well qualified for their work, which I believe they endeavored to perform in a faithful manner. Nor did they intend to flatter by their Report, but to do justice to the Institution and the public.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Thomas H. Archibald addressed the Theological Lyceum on the "Claims of the Missionary Enterprise on Young Men." The subject was discussed in an able and interesting manner, and with that apparent feeling which was calculated to leave a very favorable impression on the audience. Measures were adopted to secure the printing of the Address. Rev. Mr. Jones, of Salem, made a few appropriate remarks. Rev. Dr. Sharp was appointed to deliver the next Annual Address.

The Alumni were addressed on Wednesday evening, by Rev. Silas Hiley, of Portsmouth. His topic was "The Philosophical Speculations of the Middle Ages." To give a more intelligent view of the Philosophy of that period, the speaker presented in his preliminary remarks the progress which had been made in philosophical investigations prior to that time. He showed clearly that the Asiatic Greeks were far in advance of all their predecessors in philosophical and scientific knowledge. The systems of their most prominent philosophers, Plato and Aristotle, being defective, those who implicitly followed them continued in darkness to the time of Lord Bacon, in the 16th century. In the inductive sciences, it was shown that nothing of consequence was achieved during the whole of the Middle Ages.

The different forms which mysticism assumed, as, for instance, in Astrology and Alchemy, were extensively discussed, and illustrated by the introduction of several curious and interesting statements found in the history of those times. The same disposition to disregard the boundaries of knowledge was shown to exist in Natural Philosophy. The speaker closed by presenting the causes which resulted at length in breaking the chains of mental slavery, and awakening a spirit of free inquiry. The Address was well prepared, and entertained an attentive audience.

On the morning of Thursday, after prayer by the Principal, Professor Smith, His Excellency Governor Colby was introduced to the assembly by the Chief Marshal, Col. Stevens, of Concord; and, by the way, the Governor is a warm friend of the cause of education.

Several important subjects came before the Board of Trustees for their consideration, which were disposed of with entire unanimity. The present Board of Trustees is fully competent in their labors, and the friends of the Institution expressed a determination to make a new effort in the places of their residence, to furnish a much larger number of scholars for the next term, which commences the first Monday of September.

Five young gentlemen of promise graduated from the Theological Department, whose parts in Education were as follows:—

1. Christ the Example of Believers.
2. The Ministry for the Times.
3. Christian Asceticism.
4. Christ the Pattern of the Preacher.
5. Orations.

At the close of the exercises, the Examining Committee presented the following

## REPORT.

"The Examining Committee of the New Hampton Academy and Theological Institution, in report, that the examination of the different departments has afforded them high pleasure, from the evidence evinced of decided improvement in the varied branches of knowledge. Teachers and pupils even both have discharged their duties with the greatest assiduity."

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.—The English Department was examined in English Grammar, Spelling, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, Trigonometry and Algebra. The exercises were performed with unusual readiness, and yet in a manner clearly proving that the different branches of knowledge were thoroughly understood. We think that this department never furnished more advanced pupils than at the present time, and hope that a department so worthy of public favor will find its appropriation in a liberal support of the community, from whom it is so much

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.—

The Classical Department was examined in the Latin and Greek Grammars, Latin Reader, Greek Reader, Caran, Virgil and Cicero. The recitations were very good. Those in Latin were excellent. Rarely have we seen a more intelligent and thorough acquaintance with the principles of the language in individuals so much advanced.

The examination was also very good in Greek. The practice adopted, both in Latin and in the recitations of recitations, was to read the text of writing then on carefully upon the black board, we consider a course of great excellence. Slight mistakes were noticed in Latin and Greek, but not of such a character as to militate against the general excellence of the recitations. Some diversity of system as to rules of framing the Greek language, we consider a defect that needs remedying. We think that in the Classical Department there should be a uniform system of pronunciation, and that which follows the quantity of the long and short vowels, according to the rules of scanning is preferable. The instruction in this department we consider in most respects very excellent, and the improvement of the pupils such as the friends of the Institution could desire, and hope its excellence may be properly appreciated.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—

This department was examined in the Greek Testament, Homiletics, Pastoral Duties, and Essays upon Theological subjects. While your Committee would have been happy to encourage the use of collegiate and theological instruction as far as possible, yet when this cannot be done, we think that the examination clearly evinces the utility of the course pursued here to the Zion of our country. Those who have been here to receive cannot fail to acquire an amount of discipline, and of literary and theological knowledge, that with piety and suitable talents will make them great blessings to the church. The result of this examination has strongly impressed our minds with the value of the course here adopted, to prepare young men with efficiency and success in the world. We think that this department at no former time has presented the advantages it now affords to theological students, and we wish that it may have an extensive patronage from that class of young men who enter a college course. The efforts which we are now making for a critical examination of a portion of the

New Testament, in the original Greek, we think will much enhance the value of the course.

## FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

This department, which for years past has stood at the head of female literary institutions in New England, has suffered nothing by its recent examination, in comparison with former years. It was examined in Arithmetic, Algebra, Natural Theology, Botany, Elements of Philosophy, Moral Science, a comparison of the Latin, French, Italian and Spanish Grammars, Rules for writing Composition, from the Arts Poetry, Natural Theology, Botany, Elements of Philosophy, Anatomy, Physiology, Geography of the Heavens, Literature of the South of Europe, Tuscan, Spanish Fables, Cicero, the Bible, Music, Painting, and Composition. The examination of so many branches in so short a time, afforded but little space for each; but it was of a most satisfactory kind as far as it proceeded. The habit of rigid analysis which is here adopted, enables the pupils to present with uncommon ease their varied knowledge, and to store it up for future years. A comparison of grammars of different languages affords much facility for acquiring with ease certain languages; and this has impressed us as an excellence in the examination. The recitations were not entirely free from mistakes, but we never witnessed less in any examination of female pupils than in this. It is the examination could have continued for days, it would have only evinced the thorough manner in which instruction is imparted in this Institution. The exercises were performed in the languages, mathematics, and other branches, appears to be so thorough, as arranged with such wisdom, and executed with such energy, that we hardly know how it could be changed for the better.

We have been struck with the maturity of mind evinced in the examination of this department; the force of thought and beauty of style displayed in their compositions, their exquisite taste in drawing and painting, their skill in music, and by this system of rigid training we may learn why pupils graduating from this Seminary should be so far years in advance of those who are not so trained. This branch of the institution, in our estimation, was never more deserving of support and patronage than at the present time, and we hope it may share in a few years to come.

We also have been highly gratified with the exhibition in elocution in the male department; and while we have been most favorably impressed with the improvement made in the manner of speaking, we would suggest the propriety of dispensing in part, if not entirely, with the dialogues. In closing we would say, we cannot but hope and pray that an institution so worthy of patronage may amply deserve it.

D. P. RICHARDSON, Committee on Education. L. H. CARPENTER, Examination. S. W. MILES, S. J. W. POLAND, W. H. EATON.

VISITATION ON SATURDAY-EVENING.—I feel impelled to refer, before I close, to the fearful visitations of God on those who remember not the Sabbath to keep it holy, which occurred in this vicinity last Lord's day. A lad belonging to Canterbury was drowned at Manchester; another person was drowned in London; and a third, a young lady, in Northfield. She, in company with two others, started to gather plums, and in wading off to an island in the river, she went where the water was so deep that she went down. Two fishmen went in to bathe in Boxborough, and two of them made only a hair-breadth escape.

MINISTERS' CHANGES.—Rev. Gilbert Robbins has removed from Rumney to Keene. Rev. Thomas O. Lincoln, late of New Jersey, has accepted the pastoral charge of the First Baptist Church in our new city of Manchester. We were sorry to part with Bro. Brierly, but he is glad that he leaves his late charge in the watch care of so worthy a man. I understand Rev. Mr. Jacobs has left Claremont. Rev. Mr. Freeman has removed from Newport to New Hampton, and taken charge of the church in the latter place, which had for some time been destitute of the labors of a pastor. Bro. Freeman occupies a field of great usefulness, with the prospect of greatly advancing the interests of the church, the people of the town, and the Institution; and having succeeded his labors. Rev. Mr. Larned has left Pittsfield, that Claremont, Newport, Pittsfield, Great Falls, vacated by the removal of Rev. Mr. Bailey to Jeffery, and Rumney, no present inviting of funds to those who may be at liberty to engage their services.

Fiskville, August 23d, 1846.

## NEW-YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

The following items were deferred from our last account of the crowded state of our columns.

A century plant, the American Aloe, (Agave Americana) has been exhibited in this city for two or three weeks, and is certainly a most remarkable vegetable. It is said to have on it 3,000 flowers, which I should judge might be very near the truth. The flower stem is about two feet in circumference. From the root to the point where the flower stem springs from is six feet, and from thence to the top is twenty feet more, making the whole height of the plant twenty-six feet—the tallest kind of a plant. This twenty feet of stem grew in ninety days, and is very ill-shaped from neglect in transporting from Jamaica. It was placed under deck and grew so rapidly in the sixteen or eighteen days' passage, that it came out at one of the hatches, to which it made an angle of 45° and then turned up to the flower stem in position. The last eight feet of the flower stem is full of flowers which grow in thick clusters from little arms shooting out from the main stem. The flowers are yellow and lily-shaped. The plant takes its name (century) from the fact that it bloomed only once, and that when it is one hundred years old; though there are circumstances of situation and care which may bring it to maturity earlier. This one appears to be affected by its new location, and while the first flowers are dropping, new ones are putting forth.

The natural curiosity in Bowling Green continues to attract attention by their changing variety. The first thing a stranger sees as he comes up from the battery is a huge pile of rocks enclosed with an iron fence, the water trickling down their sides—the wonders what the rocks have done that they should be thus imprisoned and watched by so many people as surround the fence. A gentleman of decided taste tells him that is a beautiful fountain, made in that rough way to imitate nature, and the little arch at the base of the pile is a veritable grotto for the ducks to retire when it rains, or to refresh themselves in dog-days. While he is listening to this explanation very tall birds of mixed plumage, red and white, pass silently by like sentinels, keeping all the while the same relative distance from each other. They are two flamingoes, and when ever they spread their wings, show a bright scarlet fading away to pure white. These birds have long slim legs a little enlarged at the joint, and are wading birds like the heron of the North. The bill is three inches long, hooked and very stout. The legs are smaller than one's little finger, and are about two feet long. When erect the flamingoes are four feet high. These birds are great favorites with the gazing public who have never been in tropical climates, of which the flamingo is a native. The proprietors of Bowling Green have at different times introduced inside the enclosure, fawns, swans, and a variety of ducks; possibly to divert the attention of strangers from that ugly pile of rocks. This fountain is occasionally lighted with gas, which gives it the appearance of a fairy scene.

A SLIGHT SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE was experienced in this city and vicinity, at about 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning—causing houses, beds and windows to tremble.

## Miscellaneous.

THE LONG POND AGREEMENT.—The commencement of this great work took place on the 20th inst. A large number of gentlemen, including our most distinguished citizens, and with them JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, attended the ceremony of breaking ground. This was performed at a spot in the town of Wayland, about fifty feet from the pond. The first earth was removed by Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., Mayor of the city, for which purpose he was provided with a spade of polished steel, having a handle in imitation of rose-wood, and on this silver plate with appropriate inscriptions. Speeches were made by Hon. Nathan Hale, and the Mayor, and the whole scene passed off with great order. A splendid dinner followed, at which President Adams made a speech, and a large number of sentiments were given. At this dinner the pond was named, and we copy the Couriers' account of the manner in which it was done.

"The Mayor remarked that he had already said this beautiful piece of water had been purchased by the city. But there was one peculiarity about it—it had no name. To call a pond 'Long Pond' was like calling a man 'John Smith,' which every body knew was no name at all. Deeply impressed with a sense of this want, the water commissioners had searched into the learning of the aborigines, and had found that the name of this water was 'Lake Cohasset'—which, being interpreted, meant 'an ample supply of pure soft water, of a sufficient elevation to carry it into the city of Boston at a moderate expense.' (Great laughter and applause.) He always had great love for these Indian names, but he never before had seen any which was so exactly to the purpose as this, and therefore he would, as requested, propose that this sheet of water should be christened by that name. And this proposition was unanimously adopted."

YALE COLLEGE.—Professor Woolsey, has been elected to the Presidency, in place of Dr. Day, resigned. Rev. Noah Porter, Jr., of Springfield, has been elected Clark Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics. This Professorship is a new one, established under a Sheldon fund given twenty-four years since, by Sheldon Clark, Esq., of Oxford, Conn., and which, by the terms of the donation, was to accumulate twenty-four years before used.

The Corporation established two other Professorships. One is that of Agriculture and Animal and Vegetable Physiology, founded on the donation of \$5,000 from John T. Norton, of Farmington, Ct., to promote the study of Agricultural Chemistry. The son of the donor, John Pikin Norton, Esq., who recently took the premium of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, for the best dissertation on a particular branch of Agricultural Chemistry, was appointed to the Professorship. The other new Professorship is that of Practical Chemistry, or Chemistry applied to the Arts, to which Benjamin Silliman, Jr., of New Haven, has been appointed.

The Commencement exercises took place on Thursday. On Wednesday, the anniversary of the Theological school twenty-four. The graduating class numbered twenty-four. On the same evening, Hon. Daniel D. Barnard, of Albany, delivered an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and Mr. March, recited a poem before the same. Both are pronounced to have been of the highest order. The meeting of the Alumni was also held on the same day, Professor Silliman occupying the chair. It was a very interesting gathering. Of the class of 1873, fifteen of whom yet survive, thirteen were present on this occasion. Forty-one deaths have occurred among the Alumni during the past year.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on 82 graduates. Several Honorary A. M. and M. A. degrees were conferred. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Daniel Lord, Esq., of New York Prof. S. P. Morse, of the telegraph; and Hon. J. M. Clayton, Senator in Congress, from Delaware.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.—The following public exercises are expected to take place in connection with the ensuing Commencement at Brown University. On the afternoon of Tuesday, the day preceding Commencement, the societies of undergraduates will hold their joint celebration. The oration will be delivered by E. P. Whipple, Esq., of Boston, and the Poem by Charles Thurber, Esq., of Norwich, Conn. On Tuesday evening the annual addresses to the Society for Missionary Inquiry will be delivered in the College chapel, by Rev. Mr. Leavitt, of this city. On the afternoon of Commencement day the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be delivered by Hon. Solomon Lincoln, of Hingham, Mass.

THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM.—We find in the Scotch Reformers' Gazette, a copy of which has been sent us from Glasgow, a statement that Harriet Hall, near Stockbridge, in Hampshire, has followed the fate of all its predecessors of "Communism," or "Owenite System." The Gazette says that the week previous, a general congress of the members of the Rational Society, from all parts of the country, was held at Rosehill, in the vicinity, where the accumulated property was transferred to three trustees for the benefit of the creditors.

CATHOLICS REFUSING TOLERANCE TO PROTESTANTS.—It is stated in the English papers that the Queen of Spain has issued a preceptory order, requiring the Baptist missionaries to leave the Fernando Po. The reason assigned was, that 'the religion of Spain is the Catholic religion, which admits of no toleration,' and that, as 'Spain, it involved, of necessity, disaffection against the authority of Spain.' A few months are allowed for their departure; in the meantime they are not to preach.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The article of E. C. respecting Suffolk Institution shall appear next week.—Dr. B's letter is received. We regret to say that our present exercises forbid our accepting his new proposal.—We do not find the article referred to by our South Reading friend who has a volume containing the story of 'Old Father Morris,' and will copy the same as soon as convenient.—We agree with 'Plainness,' and will publish his communication. 'Q's' communication is gratefully acknowledged, and will appear next week.

WE recently received an article complaining of deception on the part of some Agent who was soliciting subscriptions for a new periodical. We desire to publish such complaints, especially when they are so clearly substantiated, as to bring about a slight satisfaction can be obtained by inserting them in our columns. Our readers will do well to remember that we have been many years in the press, and that we have been successful in consequence of it, and consequently, it would be well to be careful about subscribing for new, and especially in paying for such periodicals in advance.

SO large an amount of important original matter has come to hand since we began making out the inside of this paper, that much, which we should be glad to publish, is necessarily deferred till another week. This includes editorial correspondence continued, exercises at Hamilton, &c.

A SLIGHT SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE was experienced in this city and vicinity, at about 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning—causing houses, beds and windows to tremble.

COLPORTEURS.—A correspondent of the Christian Observer quotes from a letter received from a friend in France the following passage, as a strong proof of the value of the colporteur system:—

"In one of our Southern departments, a Bishop, in order to prevent the colporteurs from distributing Bibles, actually entered into the field himself to distribute the Scriptures, and caused them to be distributed by others. 'Ah,' said the poor old priest, almost in despair, when warning his hearers of the danger of these colporteurs, 'Never, never, suffer one to enter your door, for they are more subtle than Satan—more difficult to get rid of than evil spirits; for you can drive away evil spirits with holy water and the crucifix—but you cannot keep away these colporteurs.'"

BRITISH REPORT.—The London Anti-Slavery Reporter for July contains a biographical sketch of Charles T. Torrey, and copies from the Courier, an account of his funeral in Boston. It also reports the action of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, at a general meeting held on the reception of the news of Mr. Torrey's death. Rev. John Howard Hinton presided. A series of resolutions was adopted, the first of which is an expression of profound regret at the intelligence of his decease. The second is a resolution of sympathy with the widow and orphan children. The third, a resolution of sympathy with the enslaved. Two resolutions follow, respecting the laws of slavery, and others respecting the rapid progress of anti-slavery sentiments and the duty of the Christian church. One of these which refer to the laws, we will not be contented to omit, although we are pressed for time. It is this:—

"That the Committee consider the laws incidental to the state of legalised slavery, which render it criminal for free men to conspire and slaves in the recovery of their freedom, and in other ways to instruct and befriended them, as utterly disgraceful and to a people professing love to republican institutions, and their reverence for the righteous principles and benign spirit of Christianity."

General Intelligence.

## DOMESTIC.

Vessel Sunk.—Six Lives Lost.—On the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., in a thick fog, the Hibernia ran foul of the schooner, Maine, of Cohasset. She stopped her engines, lowered a boat, and succeeded in saving five of the crew; six perished. The names were Joshua Lincoln, master; M. Litchfield and son, Martin Wheelwright, H. Richardson, boy, and E. Lincoln, boy.

Important Arrest.—On Wednesday evening, Captain Tilly, aided by officers Barrett and Lawrence, arrested a man named John Johnson, on suspicion of being lately concerned in some burglary, from the fact of his having a large lot of silver ware, consisting of spoons, sugar tongs, &c., to Mr. John Polihomes. In the morning he was taken to the office of the Chief of Police, when that vigilant official immediately discovered that Johnson was one of the three convicts who had recently escaped from the Massachusetts State Prison, at Charlestown. In an hour or two, another of the fugitives, named John Adams, was taken in custody, and transferred to the Chief's Office. After he had been there a short time, he gave such information to Mr. Matseil, as to induce that gentleman to immediately order a carriage, and proceeding to Harlem, he crossed the river, and in a field in Westchester County, a large quantity of silver ware, amounting to some 2 or \$300 was found ingeniously concealed under a stone fence. Adams and Johnson, it seems, passed from their companion—Whitehouse, of Worcester, Mass., the latter going East, while the two former continued on toward this city, robbing every house to which they could get access. The amount of their depredations has been very extensive, as the silver must have been stolen in small lots, it having an almost indefinite variety of marks. A great portion of the silver found was probably stolen in Connecticut.—N. Y. Morning News.

Triumph of American Inventive Genius.—Accompanying the report of the Hon. E. Burke, Commissioner of Patents, is an account of the different Magnetic Telegraphs in operation in Europe, by Professor Morse, and a statement showing the efficiency of those systems as compared with the ordinary telegraph. It appears that the American system gives sixty signs or characters per minute—the English system, and the French six, or at most fourteen signs per minute; 'with the advantages,' says Professor Morse, 'in favor of the American, that the characters are made permanent and the operation of the instrument sure, the simplicity of the machinery rendering it less liable to be deranged by atmospheric changes or other incidents.'

Stage Accident.—The Pittsfield Sun states that a bridge near Williamstown broke down on Monday evening, precipitating a stage load of passengers eight or nine feet into the river. The coach was turned bottom up in its fall, but no one was killed, though all were considerably injured. Among the passengers were Judge Washburn, of Worcester, Rev. Dr. Prime, of Newbury, Rev. Dr. Davis, of Westfield, and Rev. Dr. Cooley, of Granville, on their way to attend the Commencement exercises at Williams College.

Effects of the Pappal Amnesia.—A Frankfurt journal states that by the late amnesty of the Pope, no less than 4000 persons have been enabled to return to their homes. At Rome alone 900 persons were set at liberty.

Death from Explosion of Camphene.—Died in Cornish, on Saturday, August 8th, Mrs. Achah H. Knox, wife of Rev. George Knox, the Baptist church in Cornish. The circumstances of Mrs. Knox's death were peculiarly afflictive. On Tuesday, July 21st, in the dusk of the evening, she was in her usual health, attempting to turn a camphene lamp while it was burning—it exploded, set fire to her clothes, and burnt her so terribly, that after lingering 19 days in the midst of complicated sufferings, she died, amidst the kind sympathies and deep regrets of an affectionate people. On the 10th, her funeral was attended by a numerous congregation.

Look out for a Rogue.—A few days since, a person purchased of a jeweller in Portsmouth, N. H., jewelry to the amount of fifteen dollars, tendering a \$100 bill to the occupant of the store, who gave the change required. It has since been ascertained that the bill is a \$1 bill of the Hampshire Manufacturers' Bank, altered to \$100. This is probably the same rogue that has passed off in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and probably may have 'a few more' left, should the public be so on their guard.—Mercury.

More Trouble in the Waltham Catholic Church.—A correspondent of the Star states that another difficulty occurred in Waltham, on Sunday, in consequence of the priest, with a small body of his upholders, forcibly taking possession of the church in that town. They were afterwards driven out, and the affair concluded without any very serious consequences.

Cholera on Board the Columbus.—A letter written on board the U. S. ship Columbus, under date of Mexico, April 10th, states that soon after leaving for Manila, on the 14th of March last, the Asiatic cholera broke out among the crew, and carried off thirteen in a very short time. There were thirty or forty cases in all, but for ten days no new cases had appeared, and those who were sick were rapidly recovering. The Columbus sailed from Hong Kong, May 19th, for the Sandwich Islands.—Traveler.

Sandwich Islands.—Accounts from Honolulu by the unusual route of China and the India overland mail to England, have been received in this city. The French had restored, in the original packages, the \$20,000 which they had taken from the Hawaiian Government as a guaranty for the performance of the stipulations of the forced treaty that not over 5 per cent. duty should be charged on importations of French goods, and had formed a new treaty, by which the Hawaiian Government were permitted to levy any duty they chose on wines and spirits, provided such duty should not be prohibitory. The government had accordingly laid a duty of \$3 per gallon on brandy, and \$1 per gallon on wine.

General Games Acquitted.—The Norfolk Beacon says:—It is understood that the finding of the late Court of Inquiry at Fort Mifflin, was favorable to General Games. It is rumored, however, that the proceedings are to be quashed, owing to some flaw discovered at headquarters, and that the Secretary of War contemplates ordering a new Court of Inquiry.

Another Preacher Arrested.—The fate of Rev. Mr. Torrey does not seem to have much impression in Maryland. The Hagerstown News states that on Monday last, an itinerant colored preacher named Wilmore, was arrested at that place, to answer the charge of conveying tithes to the law in such cases provided. The reverend gentleman was brought before Justice Williams, by whom he was required to give bail in the sum of \$100 for his appearance at the next term of the court. Several of his colored friends appeared and very promptly entered the bail.

Summary.

The cabinet shop of Mr. Dame, in Kittery, near Portsmouth bridge, was destroyed by fire on the 18th, while the workmen were absent at noon. Loss about \$500 or \$600—no insurance.

Gov. Slade has accepted the office of Secretary and General Agent of the Central Committee for Promoting National Education, and will remove to Cincinnati, at the close of his official term as Governor of Vermont.

Gov. Henderson, of Texas, recently died at Matamoros, of a disease prevalent in the army. It is said that Gen. Lamer will succeed him as commander-in-chief.

The Vermont Observer says the potato rot has appeared that State. Large fields in Wilmington are blackened as by a severe frost.

Dr. Jewett had a beautiful carbine presented to him a few days since, by Messrs. Ames, of Cabotville, as a token of their regard for an able lecture delivered by the Doctor, at Cabotville, on temperance.

Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, is expected to deliver the oration before the Porter Theological Society of Andover Theological Seminary, at its next anniversary, September 1.

The A. B. C. F. M. Missions will hold its next annual meeting in New Haven, commencing on Tuesday, the 8th of September next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Seven new missionaries sailed from Boston for India the past week, under the direction of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, after appropriate services and instructions from Hon. Walter Lowrie, Secretary of the Board.

The Phillips Church, South Boston, (Congregational) have extended a unanimous invitation to Rev. J. W. Alvord, of Stamford, Ct., to take the pastoral charge.

A letter from the army to a Louisville paper, states that Col. Ormsby and other officers have been obliged to interfere and prevent the soldiers from robbing the poor soldiers. Sometimes they charged \$500 cent. profit on things sold to the troops.

Memoir of Elder Harvey, now one hundred and eleven years of age, is in a course of preparation, and is to be published by L. Colby & Co.

Another Anti-Mormon outbreak is threatened in the vicinity of Nauvoo. At a meeting of Anti-Mormons in Hancock county, resolutions were passed to expel the last remnants of the Mormons from the state of Illinois, and from the mob spirit evinced, it is feared that violent measures will be resorted to in the execution of this threat.

It is said that the rot, which has committed such ravages among the potatoes, has made its appearance in the yams in Jamaica.

The French have introduced, it is said with flattering prospects of success, the culture of Tea into France, and have also attempted to introduce it into Algeria.

The Alexandria Gazette thinks that the enormous expense of long sessions of Congress may be saved hereafter, by a proper understanding in advance with the President, upon the subjects to which he intends to apply the veto.

The authorities of Natchez, Miss., have prohibited the flying of kites by boys.

The baptism of the third daughter of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, named Helena Augusta Victoria, was solemnized on the 25th ult.

The price of all kinds of grain is exceedingly low. But a few miles from Wilmington, says the Delaware Republican, wheat can be purchased for 75 or 80 cents per bushel; oats for 25 cents for about 50, and as the crop bids fair to be a very heavy one, it is but little doubt that it will come down to forty cents per bushel, if not even lower.

Letters from Warsaw announce, that the Emperor of Russia, on his last visit to that city, promulgated his determination to proclaim the abolition of slavery in all the provinces where it still exists.

The train of cars from Hartford to New Haven encountered an ox in their path on Friday night, and were thrown off the track. The offending ox was demolished, and the engineer considerably bruised, but no passenger was seriously injured.

A proposition is in circulation among the N. J. Convention to insert a clause in the Constitution allowing women to vote.

Captain Story, formerly of the brig Ganges, of New Orleans, arrested the charge of poisoning the crew after the brig had been transferred to another captain, has been discharged for want of testimony.

Charles R. Ingersoll, son of the new Minister to Russia, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to that Court.

Eight persons escaped from the jail in Amherst, in Hillsboro' Co., N. H., on Monday night, viz: Anthony Leighton, a native of New Bedford; John B. Smith, John Butler, Lorenzo D. Montgomery, Peter Godfrey, Isaac Russell, Charles Scales, and Jackson Williams, the last at Middlebury. Also on Sunday, from the jail at Middlebury, Conn., Geo. Hood and Charles Brown, succeeded in effecting their escape.

A mob passed through this place, yesterday morning, with about 50 persons on board, with guns, music, &c. We at first took them to be the first of war, but learned that they were citizens going to Oregon, on their own hook.—Ohio Statesman.

The British Government have advanced £30,000 to assist the sufferers by the late fire at Esch.

John's, and instructed Sir John Harvey to remain there while longer, to direct the application of the money.

The Ohio Volunteers on their way to the Rio Grande, buried six volunteers at sea, and one on land.

## Marriages.

In this city, on Thursday, the Harvard St. church, by Rev. Joseph B. May, Rev. John T. May, to Miss Mary A. Baker, of Boston; Mr. Frederick G. Pope to Miss Mary A. Baker.

In Boston, on Friday, the 10th inst., by Rev. Joseph B. May, Rev. John T. May, to Miss Mary A. Baker, of Boston; Mr. Frederick G. Pope to Miss Mary A. Baker.

In Lowell, by Rev. Lemuel Porter, Mr. Horace W. Porter, to Miss Josephine E. Wallcut, of N. H.; Mr. Alexander Hunt to Miss Sophia Storer; Mr. Horace Hunt to Miss Maria M. Paine; Mr. John F. Dale of New Bedford, to Miss Alice Ann Shattuck, of N. H.; Mr. Moses Lefford, of Lunenburg, to Miss Jane A. Search, of N. H.; Mr. Cleveland J. Cheney to Miss Catherine J. Bean, of Oliver A. Cheney to Miss Rhoda L. Cheney; Mr. Wm. D. Cheney to Miss Sarah A. Cheney; Mr. Wm. D. Cheney to Miss Sarah A. Cheney; Mr. Wm. D. Cheney to Miss Sarah A. Cheney.

In Gardner, August 13, by Rev. J. H. Tilton, Mr. Asa P. Perley, of Templeton, to Miss Lucy A. Austin, of N. H.; Mr. John C. Smith, of Ware, to Miss Mary Southland, of N. H.; Mr. Emory H. Adams to Miss Laura R. Proctor.

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